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Israeli raid expected as jets overfly Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (R) — Israeli military aircraft broke the sound barrier over Beirut Sunday amid fears that the Jewish state planned reprisals for a Palestinian commando raid in northern Israel.

The appearance of the two planes so soon after Saturday's raid fuelled apprehension that Israel planned to retaliate forcibly for the attack on the town of Ma'alot, seven kilometers south of the Israel-Lebanon border.

The overflights also occurred a day after the worst battles for three months between Syrian troops dominating a 30,000-man Arab League Deterrent Forces (ADF) and right-wing militias in predominantly Christian east Beirut.

Scores of armed militiamen patrolled east Beirut Sunday, some carrying wreaths of blo-

wers to commemorate their dead.

No major clashes were reported in Beirut by mid-afternoon but the eastern suburbs remained tense with sporadic sniper fire. The right-wing Phalangist radio said four people had been wounded Sunday by sniper fire.

Hospital sources put the death toll from Saturday's clashes at 20 with over 70 injured, some seriously. Each side has accused the other of starting the fighting and using heavy weapons.

Rightist leader Camille Chamoun was quoted Sunday as saying: "Our principle is to observe the ceasefire and we shall continue to observe it."

The former president, who heads the "Lebanese Front" of the main rightist parties, was speaking to reporters after a

call on Maronite Patriarch Antonios Khreish, Phalangist radio said.

"At the same time" he added "we want to ensure the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon."

Asked to comment on a statement Saturday by the ADF that the force would not be bound by the ceasefire and would reply to any firing Chamoun said: "We do not want an escalation. Nor do we care for any threat. We do not want the gun to be our medium of dealing with the Syrians."

Another rightist who called on Patriarch Khreish — Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel — urged a Christian-Muslim understanding in Lebanon.

Once such Lebanese was achieved the Lebanese could reach understanding with the Palestinians and later with the Syrians Gemayel said.

In Damascus an official Syrian commentary called for "an early and decisive end to the crimes and treacherous practices by the militias of the Phalangists and National Liberal Party in Lebanon and a final confrontation of the Israeli aggressive presence in southern Lebanon."

The commentary, broadcast by the state-controlled Damascus radio, said Israel and the rightists were conspiring to prevent a solution to the Lebanon crisis.

"It was no coincidence that these gangs would have resorted to provocation and firing at civilians at the time when Dr. Salim Hoss, the Lebanese premier, was holding talks with Syrian officials in Damascus," it added.

Meanwhile, Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad arrived here for a 38-hour visit to discuss Lebanon's reconstruction needs, estimated at over seven billion dollars.

Riad told reporters that the Arab League had asked some organizations to work out a report on Lebanon's requirements.

The government secretary,

Fahd, Arafat view Arab developments



Yasser Arafat

Crown Prince Fahd

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — Crown Prince Fahd Sunday received chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It added that Prince Fahd and Arafat reviewed a number of Arab and Islamic issues

Israelis doubtful of U.S. peace bid

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — The Israeli cabinet Sunday discussed the new peace mission launched by Washington but ministers appeared to hold little hope of an early resumption of full-scale negotiations with Egypt.

Official sources said the ministers expected the new mission, which arrives in Israel Tuesday headed by U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton, would confine itself to exploratory matters rather than present any dramatic new formulas for resolving the Egyptian-Israeli deadlock.

A government spokesman said Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan gave the cabinet a review of the low-key negotiations that have gone on through diplomatic channels between Israel and Egypt since peace treaty talks broke down in mid-December.

The spokesman told reporters: "We will wait and see what Mr. Atherton has to say and we expect that the negotiations will be resumed in due time."

The government secretary, Arye Naor, told reporters after Sunday's cabinet session that the government welcomed the Atherton mission though it hoped for direct Israeli-Egyptian contacts at ministerial level.

"Nobody has any illusions that at this (Atherton) level or stage all the problems will be solved," Naor added.

In Cairo, meanwhile, a high government official Sunday said Egypt wants a clear formulation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty that does not give way for more than one interpretation, but if the forthcoming U.S. effort to resume the talks fails, a top-level meeting may be an alternative.

Referring to Egyptian demands in a 16-page letter relayed to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last week, Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali told the newspaper "Al Siyasi": "We have to reach an agreement on the disputed issues with a clear formulation that does not give way for more than one interpretation."

The spokesman told reporters: "We will wait and see what Mr. Atherton has to say and we expect that the negotiations will be resumed in due time."

The government secretary,

Strikes threaten two million British workers with lay-offs

LONDON, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — About two million British workers are expected to be laid off by next weekend as industry suffers from a pay strike by more than 100,000 road haulage drivers.

Half a million workers are already idle and the car industry is expected to start running down plants this week as stocks of materials run low.

British Leyland has started laying men off at some of its 60 vehicle plants. Dunlop said it was shutting its four tire factories.

No trains will run on Tuesday and Thursday because of locomotive drivers' strikes, contributing to the gathering industrial unrest facing Prime Minister James Callaghan.

His Labor government faces a crisis at a time when a general election might be only a few months away. The cabinet was meeting to deliberate on the growing chaos Monday.

But leader of the House of Commons Michael Foot, a member of the Callaghan cabinet, indicated Sunday the government would be reluctant to introduce a state of emergency and use troops, as the opposition Conservatives are demanding.

"It is no use having a state of emergency or the use of troops if they are going to be ineffective," he said on television.

Callaghan spent Sunday at his London residence, Number 10 Downing Street, instead of as usual on his farm in Sussex — an indication of the

depth of the crisis.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey estimated that up to two million workers could be laid off by the weekend.

But Transport and General Workers' Union secretary Mike Evans said some road haulage firms were ready to pay the 22 per cent rise the drivers are demanding, giving Britain a glimmer of hope that a solution might be found.

Callaghan and his ministers fear a pay rise explosion that could inflict another period of high inflation on the vulnerable British economy.

Recent pay rises, starting with Ford car workers late last year, have been around 15 per cent — three times the government's hoped-for figure of five per cent.

Somali rebels blow up three Ethiopian bridges

MOGADISHU, Jan. 14 (R) — Somali guerrillas fighting for independence of the Ogaden region from Ethiopia said they blew up three bridges last week along the railway linking Addis Ababa to Djibouti on the Gulf of Aden.

The Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) said in its newsletter Danab a WSLF unit destroyed a bridge at the village of Dawane between Dire Dawa and Aysha. Two other bridges were blown up earlier in the week. The WSLF said many Ethiopian troops guarding the bridges were killed. It gave no

details of the damage.

Ethnic Somalis make up the majority of the population in the semi-desert Ogaden region of southeastern Ethiopia.

A military campaign to take over the whole of the Ogaden, backed by regular troops from neighboring Somalia, ended last March when Soviet-backed Ethiopian forces spearheaded by Cubans re-occupied all captured towns in the region.

Since then Somali guerrillas have continued hit-and-run attacks against Ethiopian positions. This was the first reported attack on the railway for several months.

Iraq, Syria merger reported imminent

DAMASCUS, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — Syria and Iraq are planning to merge into a single state under one leader, Arab diplomatic sources reported Sunday.

A union of the two countries, once bitter foes, would alter the balance of power in the Middle East.

The sources said the merger had been agreed in principle and that details would be worked out in talks between Syrian President Hafez Assad and Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Bakr in Damascus next week.

Between them Syria and Iraq can muster an estimated 415,000 men, 750 warplanes and 4,400 tanks.

One source said: "A great deal of administrative problems have still to be tackled, but both sides appear determined to go ahead with what amounts to redrawing the political and military map of the Middle East."

"Unity would be total, with one people under one flag directed from one capital."

"It is no longer a question of setting up a joint military command—they are now talking about a single army to fight for Arab rights."

A senior Syrian official was quoted by the Lebanese weekly magazine "Monday Morning" as saying that a charter for total unity would be signed by the Syrian and Iraqi leaders in Damascus on Jan. 25-26.

"Unity between Iraq and Syria will be total, turning the

two countries into one state with one name, one flag, one national anthem and one president who will be alternately Syrian and Iraqi," the official was quoted as saying.

Iraq and Syria, led by rival factions of the Baath Party, agreed last October to end 10 years of hostility and underground war between them.

They signed a charter providing for joint action in the political, military, economic and cultural fields.

While many observers of Arab affairs have remained sceptical about the durability of Syria-Iraq friendship, others argue that close cooperation is needed to strengthen the hand of those Arab states opposed to the Camp David accords on an Egypt-Israel settlement.

This argument suggests that Syria needs the alliance with Iraq to maintain a strategic balance with Israel following Egypt's decision to seek peace with the Jewish state.

Earlier Sunday reports from Damascus said Syria, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) moved towards closer cooperation on the eve of a top-level Palestinian conference expected to call for increased guerrilla warfare against Israel.

The state-run Damascus radio said the three sides were holding private talks at the Syrian Foreign Ministry on coordinating their opposition to Egyptian-Israeli peace moves.

The delegations were led by Syrian Foreign Minister Abu

dul Halim Khaddam, Iraqi ruling council member Tareq Aziz and the PLO political chief, Farouk Khaddam.

No details of the discussions were released, but official sources said they would have an important bearing on the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) due to open Monday.

The PNC, a parliament-in-exile with almost 300 members, will concentrate on closing Palestinian ranks in counter the Camp David accords and strive towards the goal of an independent Palestinian state on their homeland.

Palestinian officials said there was general agreement to increase commando raids, but there were deep differences on the broader political issues raised by the Camp David accords.

A draft program prepared for the conference expresses the Palestinians' firm determination to continue and escalate the armed struggle, especially inside the occupied land.

A key issue likely to provoke intense debate is a recent rapprochement between the PLO and Jordan, which have been at odds since King Hussein drove the commandos out of his country in a bloody crackdown eight years ago.

Essence of the discord is whether the Palestinians should be allowed to recruit fighters in Jordan and launch raids across its long border with Israeli-occupied territory.

Iran parliament opens debate on Dr. Bakhtiar's government



SOLDIERS BE BROTHERS: A demonstrator and a soldier hold each other's shoulders as demonstrators march through a Tehran downtown street Sunday. The demonstrators tried to fraternize with the soldiers chanting the slogan: Soldiers be brothers.—(Wire)

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — The lower house of parliament opened debate Sunday on Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar's government.

From the crowds and brandished them in the air.

But both troops and civilians seemed to be responding to efforts by Bakhtiar to restore calm.

Parliamentary sources had forecast a vote of confidence later in the day, but as the debate dragged on, it appeared the balloting would not be taken until Tuesday.

As Iran waited Sunday to hear when the embattled Shah would leave, his own troops signalled the change in the political climate by waving pictures of his most outspoken critic and sticking red carnations in their machine guns.

The almost festive street scenes, unimaginable even a few days ago, recalled Lisbon after the 1975 Portuguese revolution.

Tens of thousands of people took to the streets, singing, marching, or just milling around discussing the political situation unhindered by friendly, laughing troops.

Some soldiers accepted co-

lored portraits of the exiled religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the figurehead of opposition to the monarch, from the crowds and brandished them in the air.

But he has made clear he will not do so until after parliament gives the new premier, named last week, a vote of confidence.

In another development, sources at the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) said Saturday that Iran's oil production is reviving in a point where it may be sufficient in a week or 10 days to cover domestic needs.

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Prince Sultan Sultan approves Saudi positions

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 — Defense and Aviation Minister and Saudi Chairman Prince Sultan has approved four General new appointments in the airline's marketing division, Saudi announced Sunday.

The new appointments are: Hisham Al-Bassam as vice-president; Hisham Shobokshi as assistant vice-president responsible for all offices except Riyadh; Ibrahim Al-Daghithir, assistant vice-president for Riyadh and Eid Al-Khalib, general manager for Riyadh.

Humaid in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 14 (R) — General Othman al-Humaid, chief of staff of the Saudi armed forces, arrived here Sunday for a four-day visit.

He will see displays of military equipment including Westland helicopters, artillery and Rapier ground-to-air missiles.

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Kingdom leads world in help to private sector, citizens

By Staff Reporters
JEDDAH, Jan. 14 — Saudi Arabia exceeds all free economies in the scale of government assistance to the private sector and population, the Ministry of Finance and National Economy claims Sunday in a report published in "Al-Riyad."

In the three years up to the beginning of the 1978/1979 financial year in June, the government through the ministry and specialized credit agencies gave out over SR100 billion in aid to industry, agriculture and the general population.

The bulk of the lending was accounted for by two government agencies, the Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF) with 57.5 per cent of the three-year total and the Real Estate Development Fund (REDF) with 27 per cent.

Factories

From the beginning of the 1974/1975 financial year until last June, the Industrial Development Fund lent Saudi in-



FARM The Agricultural Credit Bank provides loans for the purchase of farm equipment — like the irrigation pipes on this arable land in the south-west.

dustrialists SR56 billion for establishing factories and SR20 billion for electricity generating projects. The fund also recorded the largest increase in disbursements — from SR 8

themselves while 1,000 entrepreneurs were granted loans for up to 50 per cent of investment housing. Loans are repayable over 25 years and no interest is charged.

Subsidies

According to the report, the next largest form of assistance was consumer subsidies direct from the Finance Ministry on such foodstuffs as rice, sugar, flour, dairy products, meat and cooking oil. These totalled SR3.2 billion in the three financial years.

For agriculture, the government's Agricultural Credit Bank granted loans totalling SR1.5 billion to help farmers buy machinery, pumps, pipes, fertilizers and tractors. In addition, the ministry disburses direct subsidies for producers of wheat, rice, corn, barley and dates (SR250 per ton); rice (SR300 per ton) and livestock (SR20 per head of sheep) and SR60 per head of camel). In indirect agricultural aid, the state pays half the costs of imported fertilizers, half the cost of imported engines and pumps, 30 per cent of poultry and dairy farm machinery and air freight costs of cattle to improve local strains.

Drought

For livestock farmers suffering from drought conditions, the state will also sell fodder at purely nominal rates in ad-



HOTEL: The Ministry of Finance handed out a loan of SR50 million out of total construction costs of SR245 million for Jeddah's Meridien Hotel — seen here under construction.



HOSPITAL: The state provided Dr. Suleiman Al-Fakih with SR12 million of the SR 60 million cost of building and furnishing this hospital on Palestine Road, Jeddah.

Where there's a will there's often a wedding

a Imam.

That wedding went off without a hitch, the newspaper reported, but then the father came up with a bright idea: why not use the ceremony to get the shy son married off as well?

So the young man, who was not named in the report, ended up with a bride. The newspaper said the father of the family had invited a large crowd of friends to watch one of his sons take his wedding vows in front of

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Turk defense chief quits claiming lack of success

ANKARA, Jan. 14 (Agence France Presse) — Turkish Defense Minister Hasan Esik Isik resigned Sunday and was immediately replaced by a senator from the ruling Republican People's Party (RPP) the state-run television reported.

Begin enrages NRP with cabinet choices

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, despite sharp opposition from a key coalition party, Saturday filled two vacant cabinet posts with members of Likud factions.

The changes were bitterly opposed by the National Religious Party (NRP) — second largest partner in the coalition — which demanded a fourth cabinet portfolio. At one point, its three ministers threatened to leave the government but later changed their minds.

In Saturday's changes, Housing Minister Gideon Patz, a member of the Likud-Liberal faction, will fill the Commerce and Industry post left vacant last Sept. 28 by the resignation of Yigal Horowitz in protest against parliamentary approval of the Camp David peace accords with Egypt.

Immigration Minister David Levy, a member of Begin's Likud-Herut faction, will add the housing post to his duties. Energy Minister Yaakov Modai (Likud-Liberal), will head the Communications Ministry and Minister without Portfolio Haim Landau will become Transportation Minister.

The Communications and Transportation portfolios were

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Tito plans first visit to Kuwait



President Tito

It did not give any reason for Isik's resignation. Isik told a local news agency that he felt he was not successful at the job. Named to succeed Isik was Naser Akmaodor, a 58-year-old senator from the Bursa District south of Istanbul. An engineer and expert on water and irrigation projects, Akmaodor briefly served as energy minister under Premier Ecevit in 1977.

Another RPP senator was appointed as the new minister of interior.

He appealed to all to assist him in his job which he said he takes over "at a very difficult time."

Premier Ecevit Saturday night appointed Senator Hasan Fezmi Gunes from the RPP to replace Irfao Ozaydinli who had resigned Jan. 2.

Gunes, 45, RPP senator from northwestern province of Sakarya, took up his duties Saturday night from Acting Interior Minister and Deputy Premier Orhan Eryigit.

Gunes is a lawyer by profession and was serving as his party's deputy Senate group spokesman.

The visit will be Tito's first to the Gulf.

Shah's donation

Pahlavi assets worth \$233.9M

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (AP) — The value of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's personal bequest to a crown-sponsored Pahlavi Foundation was revised upward Sunday to an estimated \$233.95 million.

Siavosh Danesh, official spokesman for the foundation, said the largest domestic holding the Shah transferred to the foundation was the At-Saz

Construction Company with assets of about \$181.9 million.

Other items in the bequest included Iranian real estate valued at millions of dollars, a block of offices in Tehran worth \$14.3 million and moveable property, including limousines, worth some \$150,000. Although the Shah still controls the foundation, he has pledged to turn it over to a government agency, eventually but no date has been given.

The transfer of the Shah's domestic property to the foundation was seen as a bid to remove the taint of corruption from the crown and as a step preparatory to the Shah's departure on an extended leave of absence abroad. There was speculation that the Shah might not be able to return because of continuing political opposition. The assets of the Pahlavi Foundation would probably be nationalized if the Shah does leave permanently.

Announcing the property transfer, Iran's state radio said it was valued at several hundred million dollars, but a foundation manager said the

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John Mitchell's release to end Watergate era

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — Former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell is the last. With his release next Friday, the legal debt of Watergate will be paid.

There is some coincidental irony in the timing of Mitchell's release from the federal prison in Alabama. The former attorney general's first full day of freedom will be Jan. 20, ten years to the day of Richard Nixon's first inauguration as president.

Twenty-five men went to prison. Eleven worked directly for Richard Nixon in his

ill-starred presidency. The others were covered by the Watergate ooze of shady campaign finance and nefarious politics.

The co-captains of the burglary team spent the most time in prison. The men at Richard Nixon's right hand, convicted of scheming to hide the affair, were next. Then came the bungling burglars. At the bottom, quick-in, quick-out, were those who squealed on those who lied for those who bent the finance laws.

Of them all, John Mitchell personified Watergate more



Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, the man who pardoned him

than anyone except Nixon himself. The plot was hatched in his office. He was included in the cover-up. His colleagues tried to make him a scapegoat. He was the last

into prison and he will be the last out.

Throughout it all, to this day, he remains Nixon's friend.

At the time, Nixon, said he felt the same way. "I believed

that I owed my election as president in 1968 largely to his strength as a counsellor and his skill as a manager," Nixon wrote in his memoirs.

H.R. Haldeman suggested that the only way to put an end to Watergate was to blame Mitchell. Nixon writes that he replied: "I won't do that to him. To hell with it."

But the White House tapes show that when the Watergate crook came, Nixon was ready to sacrifice his old friend and law partner, prophesying badly that John Mitchell — whom Big Ehrlichman called "The Big Enchilada" — would never go to jail.

At the cover-up trial, co-defendants Haldeman and Ehrlichman — Nixon's two top aides — turned against Nixon. Mitchell admonished his lawyer to say not one word against his former boss.

At the Senate Watergate

hearings, Mitchell told of his dismay at learning about "White House Horrors." He consistently denied sanctioning a quarter million dollar's worth of political espionage that included bugging Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate apartment complex.

G. Gordon Liddy, the former FBI agent and prosecutor who presented the burglary plan to Mitchell and then hired agents to carry it out, spent 52 months in prison, more than any other Watergate figure.

But his term was as much for his stubborn silence as for the burglary. He could have served 18 months less had he testified to the grand jury. He would probably have been granted a reduction in sentence — as at least nine others were — had he expressed contrition to District Judge John Sirica.

Tax form—easy enough for teen?

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (AP) — Only one student in a class of 24 graded eighth graders here correctly completed an Internal Revenue Service 1040A income tax form that the IRS says is so easy any eighth grader could understand it.

Snow may delay Chicago body hunt

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP) — Investigators hope to complete excavation work Sunday on the crawl space at the northwest suburban home of accused mass murderer John Wayne Gacy Jr. However, authorities said a continuing snowstorm and the prospect of sub-zero temperatures could delay their efforts.

12 animals perish in zoo fire

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 14 (AP) — At least 12 ill or baby animals, including a rare cat from South America, died Saturday when fire broke out in the nursery of Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo. More than a dozen birds that died, including several hawks, had been brought to the zoo by citizens and local officials.

El Salvador abductors free doctor

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 14 (R) — A 28-year-old doctor kidnapped by several armed men in front of a hospital on Dec. 28 was freed unharmed Saturday, police said.

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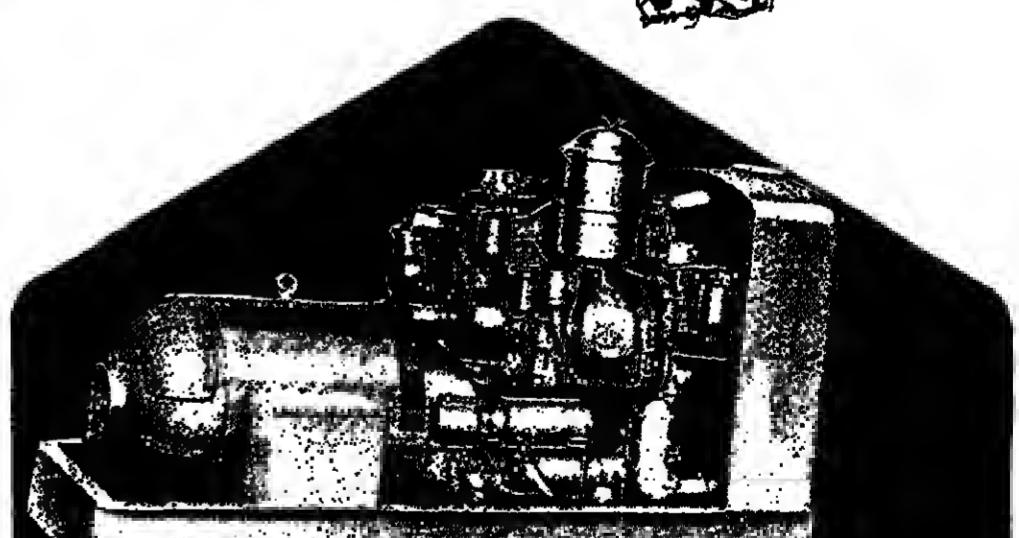
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POWER SHARING

Rainer Offerdell, West Germany's Minister of Economic Cooperation, visited Saudi Arabia this week to speak with government officials about "various aspects of the North-South Dialogue." We hope those discussions were fruitful. There has been little but acrimony to distinguish the industrialized North's attitude for nearly two years.

Round One of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation ended in June of 1977. Not much was accomplished in those talks. Yet since that time, the United States, West Germany, Britain, Japan and France have repeatedly turned their Northern pleas for aid to Saudi Arabia and Iran, two of the more wealthy members of the Southern developing world.

The bail-out of Zaire's economy last year was one example. As usual, however, the North wanted the South's money without wanting to share the power that wealth entails. When OPEC agreed to raise 1979 oil prices a total of 14.45 per cent, the North predictably cried "foul," without bothering to notice that its own prices for industrialized goods were climbing even faster. (Last year, for example, U.S. steel prices rose 14.5 per cent.)

The economic imperialism of the major industrialized states was effectively discredited by OPEC in 1973-1974. Yet remnants of this system cling on in several corners of the globe, including the Middle East.

Under the leadership of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, the United States chose to deal with OPEC, in the person of the Shah of Iran, by trading weapons for oil. The Gulf states have a legitimate need for arms to defend themselves, but not at the expense of more meaningful transfers of technology and a shared, global economic responsibility. Northern attitudes toward Southern states that lead to wholesale exports of culture along with machines are also aggravating relations between these two spheres of the free world.

The OPEC states are now moving toward downstream petroleum industrialization, and the mood on both sides is one of saber-rattling rather than cooperation. The movement by oil-producing states to recover as much usefulness as possible from their depleting assets is irreversible. If Bayer or Allied Chemical or other multinationals intend to fight rather than share the market, the resulting economic chaos would make the 1973 oil price hikes seem like a picnic. It would also provide still more opportunities for Soviet intrigues in the South, something that no country in the free world can afford.

Saudi Arabia, as the leading proponent of the North-South Dialogue, has waited with some unhappiness for the Northern half of the free world to come around to the elementary truths of today's global economic interdependence. There are a few encouraging signs on the horizon: The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) talks in Geneva appear to be moving firmly away from protectionism among the member-states of the North; last year, Saudi Arabia took its rightful place on the executive board of the International Monetary Fund, and just recently the Kingdom elected to join the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDR) fund. The Carter administration has finally recognized its responsibility toward a strong U.S. dollar, and Western Europe, despite the hickings of France and others, is apparently moving ahead on the European Monetary System (EMS).

All of these are helpful moves, but only the Kingdom's actions in the IMF can be said to represent genuine progress in the North-South Dialogue.

1979 provides an opportunity for Round Two of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation that should not be missed. The evidence abounds—in Iran, Zaire, Jamaica, Egypt and elsewhere—that a continuation of acrimony will cost the free world more than it can afford.

More settlements

By Eric Silver

TEL AVIV — Last week's announcement that the Israeli government had promised to start work within two months on a new Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank started with a press conference called by the militant Gush Emunim movement.

Gush Emunim spokesmen said the government had promised them a new Jewish township at Huwara, six kilometers south of Nablus, the biggest Arab township in the occupied area.

The "block of the faithful," as Gush Emunim is known, showed reporters a three-point undertaking it had received from two sympathetic ministers, Ariel Sharon and Zevulun Hammer. Sharon, the minister of agriculture, is chairman of the cabinet settlement subcommittee. Hammer, the minister of education, represents the religious settlement lobby.

The document, said to have been endorsed by the Sharon subcommittee, recognized Gush Emunim's "Elon



Alexander Haig

By Don Cook
MONS, Belgium —

The return of Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. to the United States next June after 44 years here as the supreme Allied commander in Europe will not have the same effect on the American political scene as did the 1952 homecoming of his famous predecessor in the post, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

But, if it did, Haig probably would not mind. He is the most politically oriented, if not politically ambitious, American military man to hold the Allied command in the last 26 years — even more so than Eisenhower, who had the Republican presidential nomination handed to him on a platter as reward for constantly disavowing any interest in the job.

There was plenty of politicking in Haig's press conference here last week. It was billed in advance as a new year's look at the East-West military picture, then ended up with his surprise announcement that he had sent his resignation to President Carter only hours before. This was little startling, as protocol would have called for the general to allow the White House and NATO headquarters in Brussels to make such an announcement. In that case, however, the White House would have dictated the timing; Haig wouldn't have received the same press-conference news treatment.

The rest of his 50-minute press conference was a review of the Soviet military buildup. Haig appealed to NATO governments not to limit their view of the Russian threat to Europe, but to think globally and to relate events in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and Asia to the overall attitude that the Western world should take toward its chief adversary. Haig denounced "allowing justice to reside in the hands of those who are willing to go to war."

He made a couple of references to "my friend, Dr. Henry Kissinger" and all in all created the impression of a man who is looking forward to getting out of uniform and trying his rhetoric and style on Republican audiences back home.

Most interesting was the way in which Haig deliberately ducked three different questions inviting him to lend support to the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty that the Carter administration is trying to finalize with the Soviet Union. Haig certainly knows enough about the terms of the agreement to make a judgment, but did not.

He said he would wait until the agreement is completed before making "a value assessment" of its effect on NATO's nuclear modernization. He also noted that, while he personally had not expressed reservations about various aspects of the agreement, he had called the administration's attention to reservations that have been expressed by the NATO allies.

What, then, is Haig's political outlook? Clearly, he has no political base in the United States. But, on the other hand, it is not difficult to see him becoming a drawing card at Republican Party dinners and rallies in the second half of 1979. And it is not very hard to see him attracting a political following, given the paucity of vigorous young faces in Republican ranks.

None of this is likely to keep the Carter White House awake at night, but there is one point on which Haig could pose a real problem for the administration. That, of course, is the SALT agreement. Haig is in a position to go with the opposition when SALT reaches the Senate. If he does, the political effect could be considerable.

One thing is certain: as an old soldier, Gen. Haig does not intend to fade away. — (LAT)

The Afghan insurgency

By Barry Shlachter
PESHAWAR, Pakistan —

The pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan is embroiled in a rugged little guerrilla war in the eastern provinces which, pending on outside material help, could spread or collapse totally, according to rebel sources here.

"We have a lot of people who are ready to fight," said Abdullah Mojaddedi, leader of an exile group supporting the rebels.

"Each has a gun," he said. "But they have no ammunition, so they cannot move."

Diplomatic sources in Islamabad say the Kabul regime is "terribly concerned" with the trouble in the east, particularly in Kunar (Konarak) Province, where government officials are forced to travel by armored personnel carriers.

Insurgency is the top worry of Afghan President Nur Taraki, who came to power in a bloody, two-day coup last April, the sources said. His other major anxiety is discipline in the armed forces, they added.

A clear picture of the insurgency is hard to piece together and rebel claims are even more difficult to assess.

Word of air strikes, skirmishes, attacks on Soviet advisors attached to the Afghan army continually trickle into Pakistan via the Khyber Pass and other routes. But reports often arrive fragmented and sometimes contradict each other.

"There's no question that a medium-level insurgency is going on," said an authoritative source who asked to remain anonymous.

"We want to have a real Islamic democratic government so that the people have freedom, justice and equality according to Islamic jurisdiction," he said.

Mojaddedi's National Front for the Rescue of Afghanistan, an umbrella group of exile organizations, claims that more than one other province is now under rebel control.

A rebel fighting in Kunar

Province, which apparently are typical of those currently plaguing the Afghan army.

"We want to buy ammunition from other countries but Pakistan won't allow us to bring it in."

The Front has already negotiated for a mobile radio transmitter and field hospital for "free" areas of Kumar. However the Islamabad government has blocked these plans, he said.

Pakistan, which has allowed more than 12,000 Afghan refugees into the country on humanitarian grounds, has rejected the Front's requests because it doesn't want to upset the Kabul regime further, diplomatic sources say.

Mojaddedi said several Arab states have promised to finance their effort to overthrow the Taraki regime and establish an Islamic republic in Afghanistan.

"We want to have a real Islamic democratic government so that the people have freedom, justice and equality according to Islamic jurisdiction," he said.

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Mojaddedi, despite the problems, said he is confident that the Kabul regime, even with Soviet backing, will be toppled once the Afghan nation is roused.

"We have a saying, 'It is the tail of a lion, don't take it like a toy,'" — (AP)

Guinea looks west

By Walter Schwarz
CONAKRY, —

The most exuberant reception ever given to the much-travelled President Valery Giscard d'E斯塔 last month brought the West African Republic of Guinea back into the French orbit after 20 years of bitter estrangement. This will be good for the Guineans because their unique revolution — an African blend of Maoism and Castroism — has left the population deeply politicized but deprived of the creature comforts independence brought to less revolutionary neighbors.

It will be good for France, since Guinea is potentially the richest Francophone country of the region, with nearly half the world's bauxite deposits under its soil, and more than enough hydroelectric potential to turn all of it into alumina, the raw material for aluminum.

The West, as a whole, will benefit too because the Guinea revolution, spitefully boycotted by De Gaulle after it had been the only colony to vote "no" to his offer of supervised independence, had been driven into the arms of the Russians. The Russians were given military bases as well as cheap bauxite. Guinea was the staging post for the Cubans during the Angolan civil war, and for years provided a vital base for Soviet reconnaissance of Allied shipping in the Atlantic. These facilities have now been withdrawn.

Almost the whole population turned out, at Kankan, Farafra, and Labé as well as Conakry, the capital, in the festive white clothes and hats favored by the Revolutionary Democratic Party as a symbol of political purity.

"We have always preferred the French to any other people,"

nationalized — and promptly failed to work, resulting in perennial shortages and black marketing. More than a million people literally walked out of Guinea to the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Senegal and other neighbors — notably the Fulani minority which, because of its trading traditions, is regarded as a permanent fifth column.

For years the Americans have quietly filled in some of the gaps, with exports of rice under the Food for Peace aid scheme. Giscard's visit in late December had been prepared by four years of skillful French diplomacy which had first reconciled Sekou Toure with his pro-French neighbors in the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

Giscard arrived with four senior ministers, clearly determined to talk business. It was agreed that commercial, cultural and financial agreements would be negotiated and signed within two months. French firms are now likely to invest in a hydroelectric complex to power a new alumina processing industry. The French language will be reinstated in schools and colleges and France is likely to support the Guinea silly — a currency worth only a fraction of its nominal value.

Sekou Toure has been careful to avoid any impression that his revolution has been compromised by the encounter with France. He gave the credit personally to Giscard, who confirmed for his part that France today is no longer the same France of 20 years ago. Sekou Toure's ministers told their French counterparts: "For our first 20 years we have concentrated on developing the mentality of our people. Now we are ready to do business with others." — (G)

Palestinian national council in Damascus, "Al-Medina" greeted the Palestinian leadership and wished the conference success.

Reviewing the Middle East question, the paper said: "It is tragic that the Arabs, victims of Zionism and other intrigues,

Saudi press review

"Al-Nadwa" attacked both the Soviet Union and the United States for the "ever-increasing immigration to Israel of Soviet Jews."

It quoted recent Israeli figures claiming that of 30,000 Soviet Jews permitted to leave the country 12,000 have already arrived in Israel.

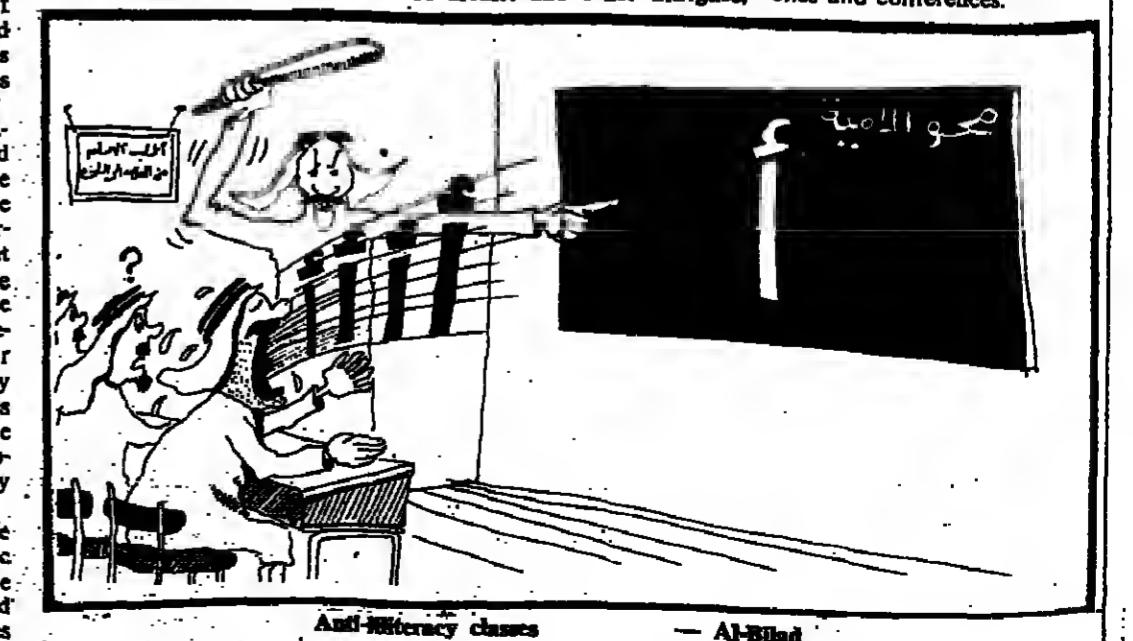
The two superpowers are agreed on continued support for Israel by supplying it with manpower and weaponry in addition to economic and technological aid with complete disregard to Arab interests, and the Palestinian people."

Commenting on Saudi business "who prefer quick profits from commercial deals to more beneficial projects", "Al-Riyad" said that most wealthy people here "would rather deposit their money in banks or in real estate than in fields more useful for the country and the community at large."

"Al-Bilad" welcomed the announcement that the Islamic News Agency would soon be operating. The paper hoped that the member countries would lend the INA enough

support "to make it a going concern in the service of Islam and Muslims since it would provide coverage that is not always forthcoming from the international news agencies on which the world press depends."

Discussing the meeting of the



Sonic mysteries in U.S., Oman

By Bob Lebling

Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—During the winter and spring of 1977-78, residents of the east coast of the United States and Canada witnessed a baffling series of unexplained "explosions" or "booms" in the atmosphere, sometimes accompanied by flashes of light.

Almost 600 mystery booms were recorded from Dec. 2 to May 31 from Nova Scotia in eastern Canada as far south as Charleston, South Carolina.

Unknown to U.S. investigators at the time, a similar phenomenon was occurring in the Middle East—specifically in north-central Oman.

Public concern over the explosions in the United States led to a government investigation earlier this year. The Naval Research Laboratories (NRL) eventually came forth with a study concluding that the booms were the result of supersonic military aircraft breaking the sound barrier amid "unusual weather conditions."

These weather conditions were said to include extremely powerful Gulf Stream winds and temperature inversions, which focused and amplified the sonic booms over the North Atlantic, carrying them to coastal areas.

A second study of the boom phenomenon—just released by the MITRE Corp., an independent "think tank" in the Washington, D.C., area—confirms in part the conclusions of the Navy report, but at the same time adds to the mystery by stating that about 30 per cent of the explosions "were not related to any known aircraft operation."

MITRE found that of the 594 separate events reported between December 1977 and June 1978, "413 could be associated with the operation of supersonic aircraft," but 181 could not. These latter incidents "have an unknown natural origin," MITRE believes.

Sandra Clawson-Chalton and Gordon MacDonald, who authored the MITRE report, suspect that some of the booms may be associated with movements in the earth's crust, including the possible explosive release of earth gases.

Neither the NRL study nor the MITRE report examines the mystery booms that were reported in Oman on Dec. 16 and 17, 1977. Some sources believe these incidents, if investigated, could lead to a major reassessment of the MITRE and NRL conclusions, gi-

ven the climatic and other differences between the North Atlantic region and the eastern Gulf.

The only known account of the Omani booms appeared in the Dec. 18, 1977, issue of the "Times of Oman," an English-language weekly published in Muscat.

According to this account, Omani troops in the town of Ibbi were investigating reports by local tribesmen of two mysterious "explosions" that had rocked parts of the area.

The tribesmen said "the ground shook as the first bang sounded late last Friday night, accompanied by a bright flash," the newspaper reported.

The boom "could be heard at Nizwa, 150 kilometers away," the paper added.

"Just after dawn the following morning there was another 'explosion,' they said, which shook tents," the "Times" went on.

The newspaper said Omani army officials believed the booms were probably caused by supersonic Concorde flights taking off from Bahrain.

But observers in the Gulf doubted this explanation, noting that the take-off and arrival times of the British Airways Concorde at Bahrain do not coincide even remotely with the times cited for the "explosions."

The Concorde's scheduled arrival in Bahrain Friday evenings is at 8:15 p.m. and take-off for London the next day is at about noon.

It was also noted that the booms were one-time occurrences, and were apparently not repeated on other days that the Concorde was flying.

In addition, the air temperatures in Oman at that time were quite different from those of the North American East Coast—well over 70 degrees F. in the Muscat area, as opposed to below-freezing temperatures in the North Atlantic region—thus apparently ruling out the possibility that sonic booms from Concorde or some military aircraft had been amplified by freak weather conditions.

If the Omani explosions were not caused by supersonic aircraft, then we are left with a mystery as baffling as the one facing investigators in North America. All that can be said is that the booms were attributable to unknown natural or artificial causes.

Neither the NRL study nor the MITRE report examines the mystery booms that were reported in Oman on Dec. 16 and 17, 1977. Some sources believe these incidents, if investigated, could lead to a major reassessment of the MITRE and NRL conclusions, gi-



Nasser Bassam

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON — To the average citizen mystified in the ways of banking, it might seem unusual that the Citizens and Southern National Bank, the First Tennessee Bank, the Hartford (Conn.) National Bank and Trust, the Indiana National Bank, the New England Merchants National Bank, the Omaha National Bank, the Pittsburgh National Bank, the Riga National Bank, the Society National Bank of Cleveland and hundreds of other U.S. banks have branches in the same city, in fact on the same block of that city and in some case even in the same office.

But to those familiar with the world of international finance, that one block — Bay Street in Nassau, the Bahamas — is known to be a perfectly legal tax haven used to help facilitate the flow of the world's money and to provide tidy tax breaks for the banks involved.

And for the first time since offshore tax havens began to be used on a large scale in recent years, the general public is getting a glimpse of how this mysterious world of high finance operates.

The lesson in international finance is coming at the expense of Citibank, the second

largest bank in the world, and the most aggressive U.S. bank in the field of world money trading.

A former officer who worked as a money trader for the bank in Europe has filed a \$14 million wrongful dismissal suit against Citibank, charging that he was branded a troublemaker and fired after he persisted in bringing allegations of corporate misconduct in Europe to the attention of bank officials. David Edwards charged, among other things, that the bank was violating tax and currency control laws in several European countries by "parking" large sums of money in its Nassau branch.

Edwards contended that by setting up a series of paper transactions, the bank would shift currency trading profits from European branches to Nassau, thus lowering the paper profits of the European branches, which are taxed by those countries, to Nassau, where there is virtually no tax on profits.

He said such transactions appeared to violate laws in several countries against creating transactions solely to evade payment of taxes.

In response to Edwards' suit, the bank's board of directors ordered a study by its lawyers, Shearman and Sterling, and its accountants, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., to determine whether any laws indeed being violated in Europe.

Local attorneys in seven European countries were asked to help out in the investigation, which lasted eight months. When the report finally was issued last month, it was a bombshell, noting that laws in five of the seven countries may have been violated.

Sources at the bank recently disclosed that the bank is negotiating with Swiss authorities in an attempt to settle on an amount that the bank owes in back taxes due to improper shifting of profits to Nassau. While it confirmed that talks had begun, the bank would not say how much money was in question.

Swiss authorities confirmed that they were investigating Citibank for both the tax violations and the possibility of either "more serious" banking and currency violations.

The events surrounding the Edwards case have raised new questions about offshore banking, questions that previously were raised only within the banking community itself. Now the U.S. Justice Department, Securities and Exchange Commission and three congressional committees are looking into the

Ready for the Capri-Naples swim

By Barry Reynolds

JEDDAH — In a thobe, Nasser Bassam doesn't resemble the athlete who swam five straight hours in Dhahran's Half Moon Bay. Nor do the diffident gestures and quiet words reflect his fierce desire to achieve a first in the 35-kilometer Capri-Naples swim this summer.

Like many top athletes, he is young. But unlike members of most national teams who are groomed for Olympic competition early, Nasser is a novice.

He began training three years ago in the way that middle-aged paupers drive some people to health spas:

"I was fat," laughed the 18-year-old swimmer. "There was — and still is — a lack of supervised athletics and facilities in Jeddah. So I went to Damascus that summer for training. Taiyser Hamdi, the Syrian national swim coach, worked 35 pounds off me and I learned that a little pain is good."

That hot summer in Damascus, Nasser ran five miles daily, lifted weights for two hours and swam for three:

"When I took my sweatshirt off at night," he added. "I could wring it out. After a shower my muscles felt like jelly, but I learned the joy of competition — mostly against my own lazy nature — for the first time ever."

Competing against himself

and others has given Nasser an acute sense of time. It became an indispensable asset when he enrolled in the University of Petroleum and Minerals last year as an electrical engineering student.

As an orientation-year student he was expected to attend seven class-hours daily. But as a member of the Saudi swim team, he can't neglect the obligatory three hours of training either:

"How did you eat?" he was asked.

"Running in place," he chuckled wryly.

It was probably this off-beat humor and easygoing sense of personal priorities that enabled him to break the previous national record for the 200-meter butterfly event at December's Asian Games in Bangkok.

Although none of the Saudi contestants won medals, all but three previous national swimming times were shattered. Nasser also broke his own former record for the 200-meter breaststroke with a time of 2:54. In the individual medley swim, which is a combination of four different strokes, he also bested the previous national record.

Nasser's mentor and executive of Jeddah's Al-Etihad (Union) sports club, Mohamed Salem, commented on the poor Saudi showing in Bangkok:

"Foreign sportswriters have criticized the low performance

of Arab athletes while forgetting two important things. Firstly, they forget the sheer hell of training in hot, humid climates and, secondly, they neglect to mention the fact that many countries, particularly ours, have a very short history of international competition."

He added that the Saudi swim team has only existed for three years and that Nasser is the oldest member:

"We in Saudi sports circles are proud of Nasser and the entire team's overall performance. As long as they continue to improve previous records, and as long as we keep developing a good Kingdom-wide youth program, you'll soon see competitive Saudi teams at Olympic meets — maybe even as early as Los Angeles," he added, referring to the 1984 summer Olympics.

Saudi Arabia already has a host of successful English Channel swimmers, including Alawi Mohammad Maki and Sayed Fakher of Safwa. Fakher was Nasser's victorious rival at the Half Moon Bay marathon, outdistancing the Jeddah swimmer by a single lap for 23 kilometers in five hours. In addition, the Kingdom has won the last four long distance swim events at the Arabian Gulf Championships:

"I should have beat Fakher," Nasser muttered, "but I am still Channel before they build the UPM pool wasn't heated a causeway."

and I had to take time to study for exams."

While most UPM students spend their summers recuperating from an extremely rigorous academic schedule, Nasser trains and competes.

In 1976 he traveled to Montreal, Munich and the Arabian Games in Damascus. The following year found him at the Arabian Gulf Championships in Kuwait and in Luxembourg. Last summer he participated in the Alexandria national meet in Egypt.

What does he do during mid-semester breaks?

"I swim in the Red Sea," he replied, "or in the pool at my old Jeddah secondary school, Al-Thaqra Modern."

In fact, it was in the Red Sea and along Lebanon and Syria's Mediterranean coast that Nasser's father first taught him to swim.

Thirty-two years ago Nasser's father brought his family home to Saudi Arabia and Nasser is glad he did:

"Some people thought he was crazy to come back to a poor country in the days before oil," Nasser explained, "but our roots are here. Besides," he added, "for me it is more challenging to compete for a country that has not won a single Olympic medal."

What happens after Capri-Naples this summer?

"I'd like to swim the English Channel before they build a causeway."

The Bay Street banks of Nassau

A Citibank glimpse into the mysterious world of offshore tax havens

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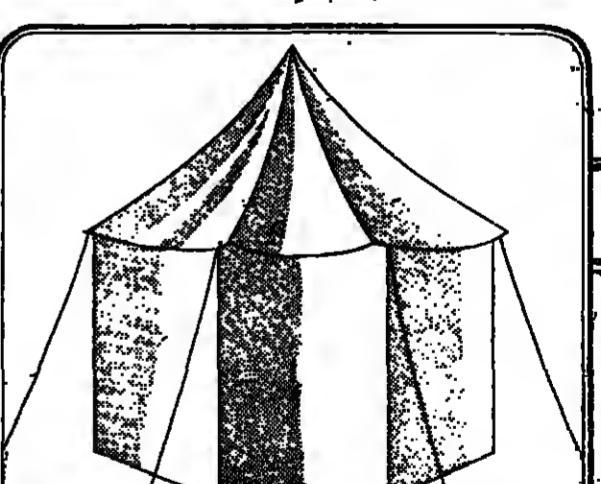
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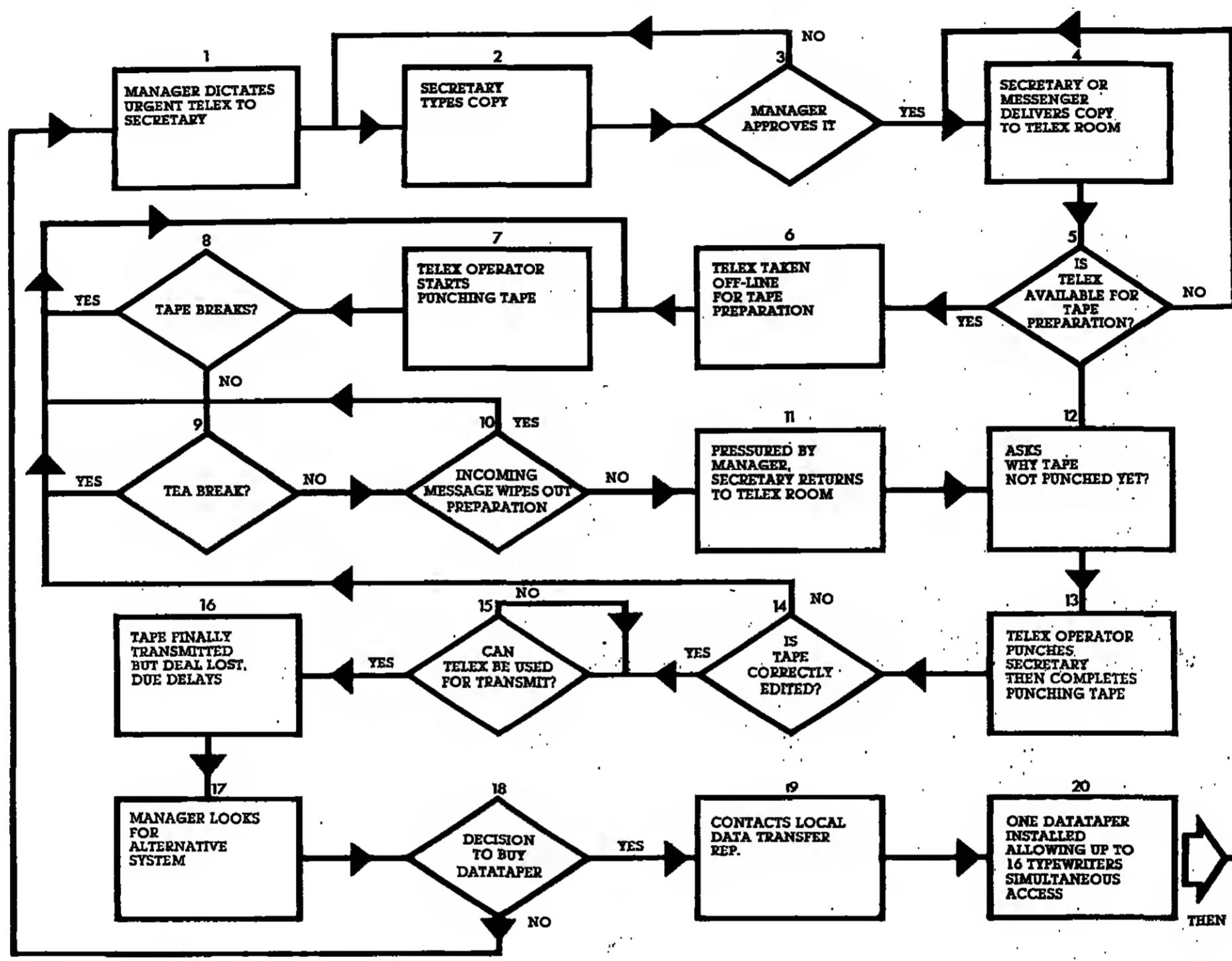
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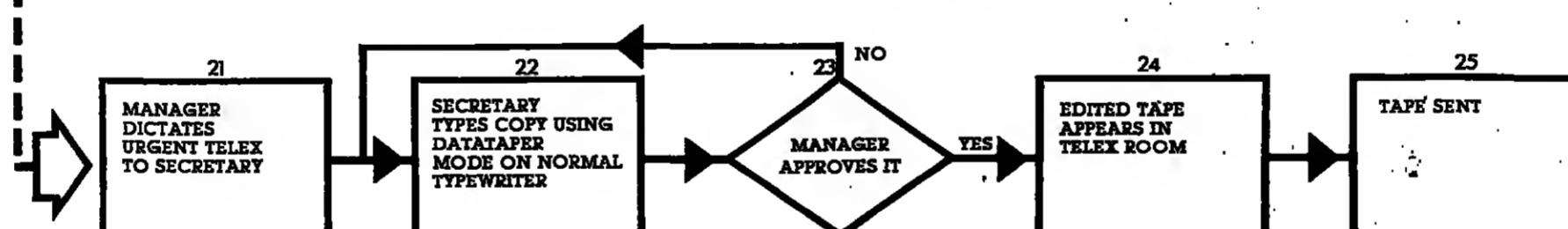
Saturday : Luxurious Saudi meals
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Tuesday : Birds
Wednesday : Italian meals
Thursday : International food
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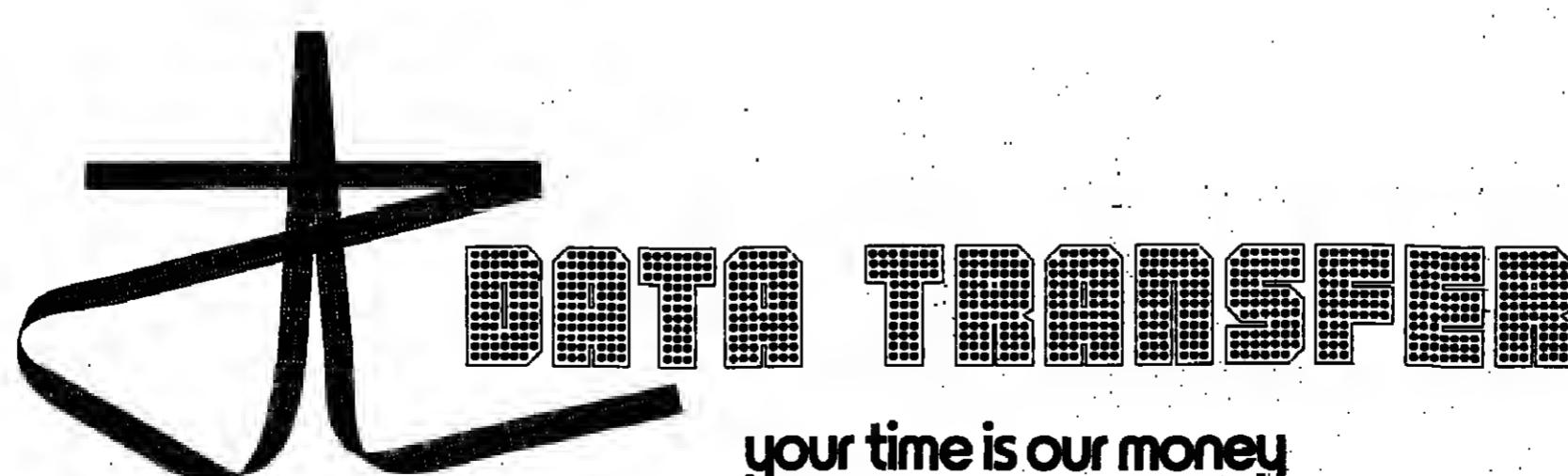
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Andy was given a job with the new company.

The new company had a lot of money and they were able to pay Andy more than he was making at his old job. Andy was happy to have a job with the new company.

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TELETYPE

Foreign ministers to view Spanish entry

EMS shadows EEC meeting today

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (R) — Common Market foreign ministers hold their first meeting of the year Monday under a cloud of disagreement. France and West Germany are quietly arguing over agricultural policies guaranteeing prices to farmers thus cushioned against unsteady exchange rates which has held up the introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS).

Its postponement from Jan. 1 was an inauspicious start to

Pakistan official reports exchange position sound

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 14 (AP) — Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaque Khan said Sunday Pakistan's foreign exchange position was "quite sound" and there was no truth in a recent report that it would default on the payment of its debt service.

He said that according to figures released by the State Bank of Pakistan on Saturday,

France's six-month presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers. French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will be in the chair to discuss the EEC budget and the search for a common fisheries policy, on which Britain is in a minority of one.

The ministers will examine how they can soften the impact on their Mediterranean neighbors when Spain joins the community.

Tunisia has already asked

Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves stood at \$298.7 million, up \$6.80 million in the last year. The balances held outside Pakistan, including cash and short-term securities, stood at \$50.40 million.

The minister said the gold and bullion position had risen to \$504.40 million from \$376.90 million last year.

for its trading positions to be protected when Spain joins the community, and the nine expect other Mediterranean countries to do the same at ministerial meetings over the next two months.

When Spain, Greece and Portugal are in the community, some time in the 1980's, it will meet more of its own needs in a number of items exported by these countries, such as oranges and vegetables.

The EEC Commission in Brussels will urge the ministers to consult their Mediterranean neighbors actively to find a way of solving the problem before Spain becomes a full member.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is expected to address his colleagues on what they can do to help Turkey out of its economic plight.

Experts from the United States, West Germany, France and Britain will meet in Bonn this week to organize a multilateral program of economic and financial aid to Turkey, a strategic bulwark on the West's southeast European flank.

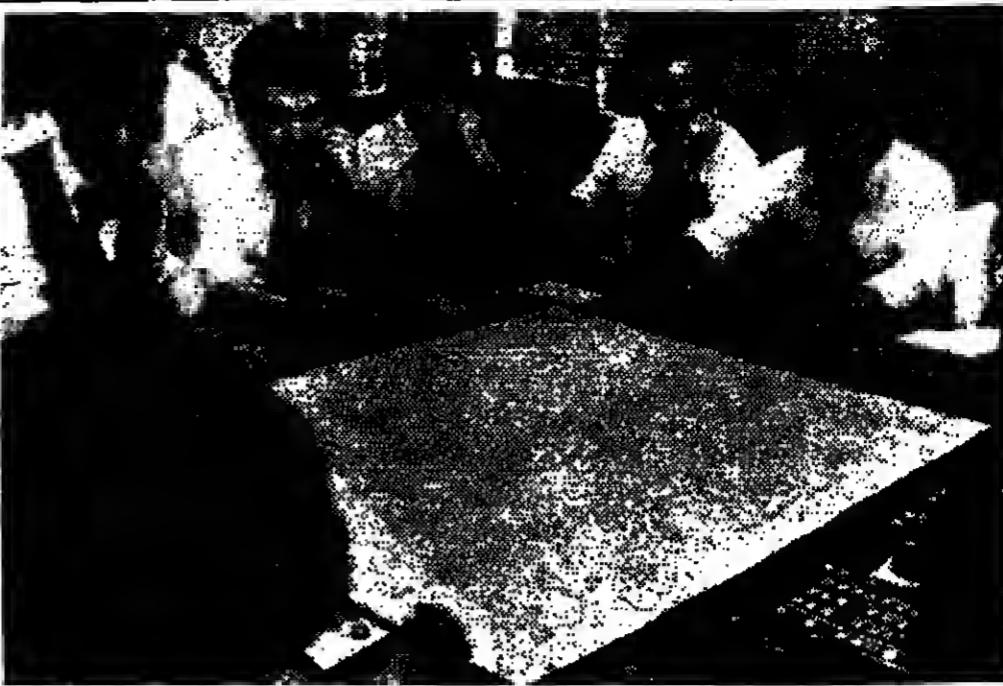
EEC officials said Francois-Poncet wants the ministers to agree by next month on the general outline of a new, more generous, EEC accord with Yugoslavia, another strategically located EEC neighbor.

The problem they face is to reconcile the political will to buttress Communist Yugoslavia's non-alignment with the economic interests of EEC members.

Of special concern are the status of Yugoslav workers in West Germany and competition for EEC farmers from Yugoslav exports.

Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani will be well placed to brief his colleagues on the latest thinking in Brusel.

where he has just made a three-day visit.



DEALING: Currency dealers in Tokyo. An American investment analyst says that his government's action to prop up the dollar on world markets brings with it a severe risk of domestic recession.

With dollar defense policies

U.S. risking recession, analyst claims

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI) — The United States is risking a dangerous recession at home to help the buoying economies of West Germany and Japan by defending the dollar abroad, says a third-generation investment counselor and securities

analyst.

Lyle M. Kennedy II, president of Kennedy Inter-Vest, Inc., of Groton, Conn., also said defending the dollar abroad amounts to having the American public pull the chestnuts out of the fire for bankers and others who have indulged in too much speculation in the global currency markets.

"The more the dollar is worth abroad, the less effectively American companies can compete in world markets," Kennedy said.

"Our government neglected its responsibility to us when it succumbed under foreign pressure to increase the dollar's value at the expense of our economy. Moreover, the government bolstered the dollar under the guise of fighting inflation at home. What's worse, financial writers and financial reports contributed to the ruse when they described the dollar's condition as weakened, sick and the like," he said.

A higher dollar in the global markets does little to fight inflation at home, Kennedy said, because the cheapness of the dollar abroad is only partly a

cause of the inflation even though it does make the price of raw materials higher.

On the other hand, a cheap dollar abroad gives a tremendous boost to exports of American automobiles and a host of other products.

"Most American companies have fared extremely well under the so-called depressed dollar conditions," he said.

"Major U.S. corporations reported an average 21 per cent gain in their third quarter profits over a year ago."

He added that the low dollar has brought a flood of much-needed foreign capital to America at a time when high interest rates have throttled domestic capital formation.

Kennedy is the grandson of the founder of "The Wall Street Analyst," one of the few publications that forecast the 1929 stock market crash. His mother, Margaret Kennedy, was the first woman to become a partner in a New York Stock Exchange member firm and still is active in Wall Street.

Kennedy used to serve as an analyst and investment advisor to blue chip companies, but he didn't like that and set up his own business serving individual investors in Groton. "It wasn't much of a thrill to make a three or four hundred thousand dollar profit for DuPont," he said. "They didn't even notice it. But if you help a small town druggist make

\$2,000 or so perhaps you're helping him to send his kid to a good college."

Kennedy has been beating the drum against supporting the dollar abroad for the past two years, making speeches at universities, including Yale and the University of Connecticut, and before Rotary and other service clubs and investor groups.

He says he hammers at the idea that politicians, journalists and many other people keep confusing the task of fighting inflation at home with defending the dollar abroad and imagining they are the same struggle — "It isn't true."

Getting down to specifics,

he said the cheap dollar had forced prices of Japanese and European automobiles on the American market up 25 per

cent, slashed imports of Japanese steel and enabled U.S. Steel Corp. to report a 252 per cent profit gain in the third quarter.

"If foreign companies expect to compete in the U.S. market now," Kennedy said, "their only recourse is to open plants here that contribute to employment of Americans as Volkswagen has done in Pennsylvania. Kawasaki is now building motorcycles in Nebraska and Honda plans to open a similar plant in Ohio. Datsun, Toyota and Honda are all planning American automobile assembly plants."

Meanwhile, American manufacturers are enjoying relative stability in selling their products abroad, because the dollar is still relatively cheap.

U.S. gas apparently oil import substitute

TULSA, Oklahoma, Jan. 14 (AP) — U.S. natural gas is in a position to replace imported oil for some industrial fuel users in the near future, depending on how new federal regulations are implemented, a petroleum industry publication reports.

The domestic natural gas industry is anxious to see how the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will open the gates between the intrastate and interstate markets under the Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA) of 1978, the "Oil and Gas Journal" reported in its Jan. 15 issue.

If the gates are opened only part way, the U.S. could miss a chance to replace imported oil with gas backed up on the intrastate market," the Tulsa-based publication reported.

At stake is an intrastate gas surplus estimated by the Department of Energy of 700 billion cubic feet to one trillion cubic feet of Natural gas a year.

Industry fuel users during the past three years have switched to fuel oil because gas curtailments have so often interrupted their supplies. But petroleum industry officials say recent oil price hikes and the current intrastate gas surplus make this winter a prime time to re-connect industrial fuel users to gas lines.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Directorate General of Investigations	Repairs to investigation's building in Jeddah, Kilo 3	xx	150	Jan. 21
* Municipality of Jeddah	Illumination of some localities with suspension lamps	3	100	Feb. 12
* Ministry of Health	X-ray films and allied requirements for 79/80	489	100	Jan. 31
* * *	Dentist's equipment for 79/80	490	150	Feb. 3
* * *	Medical equipment for 79/80	491	200	Feb. 4
* Governorate of Riyadh	Building of additional floor to Al-Hukm Palace with prefabricated materials	xx	3000	Jan. 20



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SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS. DATE: 16.2.1399/14.1.1979

TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Working at the Ship	Name of Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1 ASIA SAMHI	GULF OIL	STEEL GENERAL	9/1/1979
5 MARO	GULF OIL	GENERAL STEEL	9/1/1979
7 MARIA ZAKELINAS	KANOBI	GENERAL	14.1.1979
8 EVER MURE CLEAR	KANOBI	GENERAL	13.1.1979
9 HOEGH ELAN	KANOBI	GENERAL	13.1.1979
10 SITHONIA	KANOBI	GENERAL	13.1.1979
11 M. ANTHONIAS	KANOBI	TIMBER GENERAL	9/1/1979
12 FAIR LOAD	KANOBI	RICE HEAVY LIFT	12.1.1979
16 ATHANASSIOS	KANOBI	MACHINERY	13.1.1979
20 PACIFIC PRIDE	KANOBI	GENERAL	13.1.1979
21 WORLD CREST	KANOBI	CEMENT	12.1.1979
2b KAYO GRUSSO	UPC	BULK CEMENT	5/1/1979

S C P

Vessels Working at Anchorage

PRIMAVERA	S.M.C.	BULK CEMENT	8/1/1979
2. Recent Arrivals			

FAIR LUAD	A.E.T.	MACHINERY	13.1.1979
HOEGH ELAN	KANOBI	GENERAL	13.1.1979
EVER MURE CLEAR	KANOBI	GENERAL	13.1.1979
ANTHANASSIOS	KANOBI	GENERAL	13.1.1979
MARIA ZAKELINAS	KANOBI	GENERAL	14.1.1979
MERZARIO II ARABIA	A.E.T.	RO-RO	13.1.1979

3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

DINARA	ALIREZA
ABUL WAFA	SOPASIA
ROCKHAM TUN	HARBER
STAR	
ZUJIN	ALIREZA
SEA LAND PIONEER	REZAYAT
SILVER ZEPHYR	ALIREZA
WAKANAMI MARU	ALIREZA
AL QADILAH	KANOBI

4-Tonnages Discharged: (Freight Tons): 33,721

5-Waiting Time: NIL

Note: Importers Having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

SAMA	CASH	TRANSFER
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Pound Sterling	6.61	6.73
Deutsche Mark	1.79 (100)	180.75
Swiss F.	1.97 (100)	202.00
French F.	0.78 (100)	79.25
Italian Lira (100)	—	4.10
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	110.50
Syrian Lira (100)	—	81.00
Egyptian Pound	—	4.55
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.24
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.40
Emirati Dirham (100)	—	86.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	86.25
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.62
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	9.50
Iraqi Dinar	—	74.00
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	73.90
South Yemeni Dinar	—	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	78.75
Indian Rupee (100)	—	36

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British Passport No. 095252 B issued at London on 11.9.75 to Mr. Edward John James has been lost. Finder please deliver it to British Embassy — Jeddah or Call: 24987 — Dammam.

PASSPORT LOST

Indian Haj Pilgrims Passport No. 89/674 issued at Bombay on 26.10.77 to Mr. Kunhi Mohibuddin Kutty has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy — Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

British Passport No. C818937 issued at Bangkok on 9-7-76 to Mr. Graham Powell, with purse containing documents has been lost. Finder please deliver it to British Embassy — Jeddah or Call: 24987 — Dammam.

PASSPORT LOST

Uganda Passport No. K-L-7261 issued at Kampala in August 1970 with Iqama to Mr. Faisal Said Ahmed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Uganda Embassy — Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

Pakistani Passport No. AD-431131 issued at Karachi on 6.9.1973 to Mr. S. Sofia Khan w/o Najum Mia with three children — Sons Miah, Faizma, Moqbul Ahmed, has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy — Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

Swiss Passport No. HH-3220547 issued at Berne on 2-11-1977 to Mr. Otto Daniel Frautschi has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Swiss Embassy — Jeddah.

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Kenya Passport No. M-001348 issued at Mombasa on 5.1.1972 to Mr. S. Faisal has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Keoya Embassy — Jeddah.

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Pakistani Passport No. AF-544657 issued at Multan on 9.6.77 to Mr. Allah Yar has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy — Jeddah.

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FROM	TO NEW NUMBERS
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530B5	73385
53114	76054
53205	76965

ITALIAN TRADE CENTRE ANNOUNCE

A delegation comprising of 28 leading Italian Manufacturers of footwear is visiting the Kingdom from the period 15-20 January 1979. The members of the delegation will spend 3 days in Jeddah and 2 days in Riyadh. It is worth mentioning that samples will be exhibited in the Italian Trade Centre daily from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

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PAGE 14

But resistance reported

Hanoi's tanks press to Thai border

BANGKOK, Jan. 14 (AP) — Vietnamese tanks and infantry were reported within 20 kilometers of the Thai border late Sunday, having seized all major urban centers and nearly completed a 500-kilometer blitz through Cambodia in three weeks.

But Thai and Western sources said there were increasing signs of stiff counter-attacks in certain areas, some of which were rushed through or bypassed by tanks or mechanized infantry.

Reliable Western reports said

elements of the defeated Phnom Penh regime were also retreating to the mountains of the southwest and may have crossed offshore islands in the region to set up resupply command bases.

"In many areas right now, the Vietnamese only control the space that a tank comes through," one analyst said.

That intelligence sources, now closely monitoring the fighting as it approaches their borders, said Battambang, the country's second largest city, has fallen to the Vietnamese

but that some of the defenders had "melted away" and were striking back at the victors.

The Thai sources said the Vietnamese troops were on the direct approaches to the Cambodian-Thai border town of Poipet, still in the hands of the former regime and a point of contact between Thailand and the Cambodian. But they and Western analysts noted the Vietnamese may hold back attacking Poipet until Cambodia forces of the new government are brought up to make the assault.

A Thai analyst said there had been a great deal of movement, difficult to follow, in the border area of northwestern Cambodia—the site of the last major stand of Pol Pot's army which once numbered about 80,000 to 100,000 men. Its present effective strength is not known.

Thailand Sunday agreed to take in 400 wounded soldiers of the Pol Pot army to "humanitarian grounds" but a transfer was not immediately made and some snags in cross-border negotiations appeared to have been encountered. Newsweek kept a night watch at the border bridge between Poipet and the Thai sister town of Aranyaprathet.

The highest-ranking refugee has been Deputy Premier Ieng Sary, whom the Thais flew out by helicopter and then by commercial flight to Hong Kong and China, none of the other leaders have apparently emerged and Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomchua Sunday denied some foreign news reports that ex-President Khieu Samphan had secretly been allowed to pass through Thailand to China.

Chinese advisers who served with the toppled regime may still be trapped inside Cambodia, and one refugee soldier Sunday told Thai interrogators at the border that he had seen "white foreigners" driving Vietnamese tanks during fighting in the northwest.

One said 20,000 people had

PEKING: Chanting people demanding democracy and human rights gather in Peking Sunday, appealing to Senior Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. One demonstrator said 20,000 people had come from across China for the march.

Peking guards push back crowd demanding food, right to work

PEKING, Jan. 14 (R) — Armed guards kept back hundreds of shabbily dressed demonstrators who Sunday tried to march on Peking's Chung-nan-hai Compound where China's leaders live, demanding food and the right to work.

The demonstrators were seeking a meeting with Senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, but soldiers of the Pe-

ople's Liberation Army guarding the huge walled compound next to the Forbidden City blocked their way.

About 50 of them were still gathered outside the main entrance to the compound late Sunday night in temperatures well below freezing.

During the march from Tien An Men Square, they had carried banners reading: "We Want More Democracy and

Human Rights," "We Want to Present our Grievances to Teng the Inscrutable," and "Strike Down the Backstage Supporters of the Gang of Four who are Still in Existence."

One said 20,000 people had

still been trapped inside Cambodia, and one refugee soldier Sunday told Thai interrogators at the border that he had seen "white foreigners" driving Vietnamese tanks during fighting in the northwest.

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